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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Democracy in 1862.

In yesterday's issue we published an article on this subject, showing what Democracy was in this County in 1862. To-day we extract from the address of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in July of that year:

"The life of our beloved country is in danger. The nation withers under the throes of widespread civil war. All our wide-spread patriotism; all our wealth; all our physical powers; all of whatever virtue exists in the Republic is invoked, and should be promptly afforded to save the National Constitution and the Union of the States from utter desolation.

"Is there a Pennsylvanian who values the title of American citizen who reveres the memory of the men of the Revolution—who abhors anarchy or despotism—or who claims to possess a manly, patriotic heart, that is not prepared to pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril? *None can withhold such assurances but in utter scorn of the importance of preserving the existence of our republican institutions.*"

How is it now with the party that held such views two years ago? They have changed their position entirely. They do not utter one word of the above extract now. Then all the powers of the people—"life, fortune and sacred honor"—were pledged to the country in "her hour of greatest need and peril;" now, everything has been withdrawn from the Government, and the Rebellion is to be allowed to ride rough-shod over the country. Then all the virtue in the Republic was invoked to save the Constitution and Union from utter overthrow; but now Virtue is discarded, and the country is to be truculently betrayed to our enemies.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

No Official Home Vote Wanted Until the Soldiers' Vote is Counted.

HARRISBURG, October 18.

No home vote will be sent here officially until the soldiers' vote is counted.

NASHVILLE, October 15.

The Union majority among the Pennsylvania soldiers in this Department is about seven hundred. The McClellan vote was small.

We furnish this morning official returns of the late election from fifty-four counties of the State, which give a Union majority of two thousand and fifty-one.

The following table furnishes the vote of the State by counties in October, 1863, together with the official and reported majorities this year:

	1863		1864	
	Union	Dem	Union	Dem
Adams	3089	2917		401
Allegheny	17708	16928	*19083	9645
Armstrong	3146	2977		*99
Beaver	3057	2956	*748	
Bedford	2486	2856		*870
Berks	6003	12625	*5579	11917
Blair	2983	2886	2581	2209
Bradford	6722	2854	3000	
Bucks	5206	6836	*4045	6938
Butler	3823	3057	*47	
Cambria	2168	3036		*1070
Cameron	318	216	60	
Carbon	1545	2119	*1414	1926
Centre	2714	3058		1602
Chester	7088	5498	*7426	6877
Clarion	1815	2238		1689
Clearfield	1531	2483		*1252
Clinton	1407	1911		*890
Columbia	1893	3042		*1375
Crawford	6141	4236	*1147	
Cumberland	3434	4076	*3105	3651
Dauphin	5065	8878	*4180	3496
Delaware	2462	1780	2698	
Elk	336	722	*207	614
Erie	6250	3266	5047	3043
Fayette	3691	3791		*814
Forest	91	58		
Franklin	3876	3710	3260	3320
Fulton	761	1022		259
Greene	1462	2626	*1257	2691
Huntingdon	3266	2167	*817	
Indiana	3981	1955	*1607	
Jefferson	1754	1668		*292
Juniata	1456	1727	1159	1147
Lancaster	13341	7850	*11294	7158
Lawrence	3093	1251	*1546	
Lebanon	3668	2058	*716	
Lehigh	5266	5236	*3761	5207
Luzerne	7022	9808	5817	7892
Lycoming	3414	3868	2736	3058
M'Kean	799	492		*19
Mercer	3307	3408	350	
Mifflin	1709	1614	*1407	1406
Monroe	884	2713	408	2040
Montgomery	6585	7487	*6674	7474
Montour	1112	1447		*473
Northampton	3466	6538	*2746	5639
Northumberland	2619	3534	*2238	3038
Perry	2328	2236	*1994	1983
Philadelphia	44274	87193	*16788	39447
Pike	270	118		*740
Potter	1470	615	*812	
Schuylkill	6508	8547		*1750
Snyder	1758	1531	1887	
Somerset	3034	1738	771	
Sullivan	3501	718		*820
Susquehanna	4153	2682	*804	
Tioga	4509	1617	*2168	
Union	2222	1454	*1053	1193
Venango	2265	2078	256	
Warren	2271	1389	*98	
Washington	4621	4371	*187	
Wayne	2211	1152		*983
Westmoreland	4491	5581	*3702	5180
Wyoming	1378	1418		*40
York	5512	8069		2805
Total	269186	254171		

*Official.

Oil Matters.

Capt. Lawrence Gruninger, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., has struck a well upon the Smith farm, on Cherry Run, which is now producing sixty barrels per day, with a good prospect of increasing.

The following new strikes have occurred on the Allegheny river and French creek:—Messrs. Dale and Morrow struck a well last week on the Cochran farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded two hundred and forty barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping. It is considered good for one hundred barrels per day. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well on the Martin farm, just above the Hoover, and nearly opposite the Cochran farm, which flows over fifty barrels per day.

Besides this, a well has been struck on the island opposite the Hoover wells, which promises to be a first-class one. It has not been tubed yet. In addition to this, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith farm, four miles below Franklin, now the property of the Excelsior Oil Company, and who had been pumping but four barrels a day at the depth of 408 feet, sunk his well to the depth of 424 feet, and struck a vein which yields forty barrels per hour in four hours. Two good wells have also been struck on French creek, about a mile above Franklin. All these strikes have been made within ten days, and there are prospects of a number more in a short time.

The Voice of Christianity.

At the latesession of the American Board at Worcester, the Rev. Albert Barnes, offered resolutions of which the following is the soul:

"*Resolved*, That in connection with the purpose to spread the Gospel through the world, the results of the contest on the cause of missions, and in view of diffusing a religion that shall tend to deliver the world from the oppression of Slavery, as well as in the relations of its members to the Government of this land, and their duty to sustain that Government, this Board expresses its hearty sympathy in the efforts to suppress the rebellion, and gratefully acknowledges the Divine interposition in the successes which have attended the arms of the nation, as indications that we shall again be one people, united under our glorious Constitution, and united in our efforts to spread the Gospel through the world."

Whereupon," says an eye-witness, "instead of referring the resolutions to a committee, as is usual, they were at once put to the house, and the immense body of the crowded audience signified their assent to them by rising in a body, and then, while standing, without any previous intimation, struck into 'America,' and sung it with a mighty voice that made the house shake. All through the proceedings, the slightest allusion to the Government, the war, and our Generals, called forth cheers."

WEBSTER DEFINES "*cessation of arms*," which is clearly the same thing as "*cessation of hostilities*," of the Chicago Platform, as follows: "An *armistice* or *truce*, agreed to by the commanders of armies, *to give time for a* CAPITULATION, or for other purposes." If the cessation of hostilities, proposed by the Chicago Platform, is intended to give the *rebels* "time for a capitulation," it will be quite soon enough to grant it when the rebels cease declaring: "We are fighting for independence, *and either that or extermination we will have.*" If that is not early enough for the supporters of McClellan and Pendleton, it is very evident that it is *they* who are to capitulate, and not the rebels. Whenever the rebels are ready to capitulate they will have no difficulty in doing so. But the people of the North will permit no capitulation to the rebels.

INJURY TO THE TOBACCO CROP.—On Sunday night last we were visited with a heavy frost in this locality, and the tobacco crop of the county has been badly damaged. Not more than one-fourth of the crop is supposed to have been housed at the time, and the loss will consequently be very severe. The crop for the present year is very small, but such is the scarcity of labor here that our farmers were unable to save it from the frost. The aggregate loss in the county from Sunday night's frost is estimated at $50,000. This is but the beginning of the promised advantages of a free labor system, and we commend it to the attention of all who have the real interest of the State at heart.—*St. Mary's (Md.) Gazette.*

Bishop Simpson's Great Oration

The Future of our Country.

Last evening the Union-loving people of this city and vicinity were treated to a feast of patriotic eloquence at Concert Hall, the impressions of which will not be effaced by long years. Long before the hour announced for the beginning of the lecture of Bishop Simpson the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. DAVID C. PAGE, D. D., of Allegheny, presided, and the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers of the meeting:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Thos. Bakewell, Sr.,	W. D. Howard, D. D.
Alex Bradley,	James Prestley, D. D.
Jas. S. Craft,	S. H. Nesbit, D. D.
Allen Kramer,	W. M. Paxton, D. D.
Hon. A. W. Loomis,	C. A. Holmes, D. D.
Hon. S. A. Purviance,	Rev. Herrick Johnson,
Josiah King,	Saml. J. Wilson, D. D.,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	Rev. W. A. Davidson,
J. McDonald Crossan,	John Douglas, D. D.,
Hon. T. Williams,	Josiah T. Tessey, D. D.,
C. H. Wolff,	Rev. Geo. S. Chace.
N. Holmes,	" John Cowl,
Maj. Wm. Frew,	" W. A. Passavant.
Reuben Miller, Jr.	

SECRETARIES.

Wm. H. Kincaid,	I. N. Cousin,
Alex Hilands,	W. A. Lare.

The Rev. Dr. Page made a brief and patriotic address, in the course of which he introduced the memorable peroration of Daniel Webster's speech in reply to Hayne in the United States Senate Chamber: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time," &c.

He next asked the audience to unite with him while he offered prayer to the God of all Grace and Wisdom for a blessing to rest upon the proceedings of that meeting, when he read the series of prayers prepared by Bishop Potter to be read in churches on Fast Day, April 3, 1863.

After prayer, he said he had the honor to introduce to the assembly the Rev. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Simpson, on stepping to the front of the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that in addressing that meeting he would be controlled entirely by his own sense of propriety as to the claims of the subject upon which he was about to speak, and his conception of what was due to the audience. He said that at this moment one great thought occupied every mind, and one profound feeling moved every heart. All eyes were turned toward the front, and the ears of anxious men listened for the latest tidings; loving and lonely wives wait for dutiful husbands, and affectionate mothers long for the return home of the battle-field of their country, while many mourned and wept, and all were asking: When shall the end of these things be? He had no power to prophecy, but history has one teacher, and there we learned of the rise and fall of nations. It illustrated the truth of a Divine lesson which was sustained through all the narrated vicissitudes of nations, and that was the crowning truth that we cannot but believe that God Reigns; that He rules for the good of mankind, for their ruin never, except when they combined to plot against the Lord and His anointed. God's plans, when carried out, always elevated and ennobled man, and if we could ascertain what was His will in regard to our nation's destiny,—if we could discern what great object He had in view in the present crisis, in which we were now engaged, then we could have confidence as to the result.

Just at present we stood, as it were, at the centre, looking out upon our own struggle, viewing, with anxious minds, the probable effect of every movement, either in the army, at home, or in other lands, and saw coming events after the manner of the poet, "casting their shadows before." In the light of these events, the subject upon which he would approach his subject. In his estimation the cause of our country transcended all party issues, and it was far from his heart to deal in words of denunciation, or to prejudice those involved in the struggle in which we were engaged.

He believed that there were but four possible issues to this war, and the first of these, as it appeared to him, was that the nation might be destroyed. Shall this nation be destroyed? Cries of no, no, on this question they had strong assurances. No great nation had ever perished in a century from its birth. Look where they would in ancient history, they were assured of this principle—Egypt, Assyria, Canaan, Israel, Greece, Rome, all had outlived centuries; in modern history, France, Germany, England and France became widowed by the storms of centuries, and still remained, and if we perish, then God's plans must have changed.

The circumstances of our rise indicated that God had a great mission for us. What land but this had been discovered under the impressions of the religious duties, when Columbus conceived the idea of discovering the Western Empire he failed to obtain the means for its execution until, in his extremity, he turned to Isabella, the pious Queen of Spain, and assured her that there was beyond the ocean undiscovered lands where the truths of religion should be disseminated, and she said: "Columbus shall have his wishes, even though I pawn my crown jewels," and Columbus got his ships and sailed for this Western World. Godin His providence, however, cast him on the West Indies, an event which gave them to Spain, and reserved America for English civilization. That was a lesson from the history of those who settled here years ago, when, if the ladies undertook anything they usually had their own way. The Pilgrim Fathers came in their "May Flower" to the shores of New England and there planted their standard, resolved to worship God according to the convictions of their own hearts, unrestrained by the tyranny of a State Church. Such were the circumstances under which this nation had its birth. Twice had prayer been invoked by free thinkers—once when Columbus knelt on the shore, and again when the Convention was assembled which gave us our present Constitution; that Constitution against which unholy hands had been lifted, but which still withstood the assault and lives for ages yet to come. (Applause).

This nation had done more than any other to unmask and destroy the evils which had been disserved and men worshiped God according to the dictates of their own hearts. This nation had done more than any other to aid in the advancement of education, in the establishment of Common Schools and Colleges, and in the education of females. It had elevated the human race. Once, slavery existed, and divided the rich and the poor alike to ettizenship, to office, honor and emolument. All these advantages were open to the humblest man in the nation. In the cabin boy as well as the man of wealth. The President's chair and the Senate Chamber were equally within the legitimate scope of the citizen's aspiration, and the mother who looked for her infant proudly in her arms had a right to think that her babe might yet be President of the United States. Jackson had been a cabin boy, and Henry Clay had been the mill boy of the Sinshes, and he had read somewhere in history of a rail-splitter becoming President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

This nation was an asylum for all nations, where no restrictions were placed upon the people. We were a missionary people. We exerted a greater missionary influence than any other nation. This point was beautifully elaborated by the lecturer. Our history was one of honor. The people of this country had never been betrayed. They had never shown bad faith to other nations. Reverently speaking, he did not know that God could afford to do without America.

But there was another question—another probable issue: Shall we be divided? No nation had long survived division and prospered. When the two tribes separated from the ten of Israel they were lost to the world and vanished for ages. Our civilization spoke out against division. The spirit of the age was adverse to it. Only ignorance and vice could degrade and separate us. This had been prominently demonstrated in the history of Babel, of the Indians, and the Africans. The first had the language of its people confused; the second had at least a thousand distinct and separate tribes, and Africa was cut up into numberless kingdoms, the monarchs of which sat in a state of nudity on the summits of earth mounds. Look to England, France, Germany and Russia, and view the fate of Poland and Hungary. Of what use could Poland be as a distinct nation, or of what use Hungary? They had no literature, no science, no art to confer upon the world—they had no mission. Humanity could gain nothing by division.—Why should it? With division would there be more liberty, more science, more literature, more elevation? No! Union enriched us, developed resources, built canals, constructed railroads and factories. Vice and ignorance divided, hewed down, cut and destroyed the nation. If divided by hatred, there must be protracted war. There was no disguise to separate us—no line could be drawn between the two sections. We had a common history and a common mission to perform. We must remember the fate of old Israel, of the Grecian States; how Athens fell, and Sparta succumbed. Before this nation shall be divided every house will offer up its last and dearest sacrifices: every son, and the sons and grandsons of our homes will be freely offered to prevent division; and if it were better to fight, if need be, for twenty years to secure a lasting peace and a home for posterity.

Solomon Sturges, Esq., died at Zanesville on Friday, at the age of 68. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., on the 9th of April, 1796, and came to Ohio in 1814. During a part of the war of 1812 he shouldered the musket in defense of his country.

Wonderful activity and energy, which, combined with great financial ability, laid the foundation for the vast fortune which he accumulated. Before the era of steamboat navigation, Mr. Sturges built flatboats and navigated them to New Orleans, and after disposing of them, walked home, a distance of over two thousand miles. In 1849 he built the Wabash and Erie Canal, advancing the money for the purpose, for which he was afterwards reimbursed by the State.

About 1853 he removed from Zanesville to Chicago, where he built the great warehouses of the Illinois Central Railroad. At the outbreak of the present war Mr. Sturges, a pioneer himself unequivocally for the Union. He organized a company of "rifles" bearing his name, at an expense of $20,000, and made several journeys to the front, being present at the siege of Fort Donelson. Always eccentric, in his latter years Mr. Sturgis manifested decided aberration of mind. He never, however, forgot in his darkest moments the welfare of his country. He was loyal to the last, and when told, a few days ago, that he could not live, he said with something of his old-time energy, "Can't die till Richmond is taken!"

No other State election comes before the general election in November, except in West Virginia, where there is to be an election on the fourth Tuesday of October, the 25th inst., for Governor and other State officers, and for three Representatives in Congress.

Guerrilla Outrages on B. & O. Road.

A Train of Sixteen Cars Burned.

Murder and Robbery of Passengers.

Moseby's Outlaws the Perpetrators.

The conduct of the guerrillas and thieves who attacked the westward bound express train at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning near Kearneysville, was most atrocious, and would have reflected credit upon any gang of cut throats that ever went unhung. After robbing the people on the train of their money, breast-pins and clothing, the cars were set on fire and burned up. There were some German emigrants on the train who not understanding the nature of the intrusion, made some resistance, and were at once shot down. The killing was not witnessed by any of the passengers, but the scuffle and firing was heard, and the charred remains of three persons were found in the ashes of the consumed cars when the debris was cleared away. The robbers numbered about sixty, and they made a big haul in the way of money and valuables. They had placed obstructions on the track, and as soon as the train was thrown off the flends commenced firing upon the defenceless passengers. Major Moore, Paymaster, who was coming up the road to pay off some troops, was robbed of $80,000. One drover was robbed of $45,000 and another of $5,000. The balance of the sums taken were small, but there were quite a number of passengers, and all were robbed of whatever of value could be found upon their persons. A. P. Shutt, the conductor of the train, was robbed of his watch and all his money. The Adams' Express messenger was robbed of a finger ring and would have lost more of his personal property if he had not concealed it in the hold. The safe of the Express Company, containing three or four thousand dollars in money, and other valuables was burned, as was also a car load of valuable goods. Mr. Martin, of this city, who was acting as baggageman on the train came very near being roasted alive. He was in the baggage car when the train ran off the track, and some of the trunks falling upon him he was somewhat crippled and stunned. Before he could extricate himself the train was on fire, and it was only after much persuasion that the robbers were induced to lend a helping hand towards his rescue.

Elijah Janine, the engineer of the train, and his son were badly scalded by the upsetting of the engine, when the train ran off the track. Mr. Hoop?r, of Martinsburg, who was a passenger, gave a watch worth $150 and fifty dollars in money, telling them it was all he had, and by this little misrepresentation saved $60,000 concealed about his person. They succeeded in getting up steam and were pushing on up the track warned and stopped the eastern bound train which was within a mile of where the guerrillas were operating.

The watch and chain taken from Major Shutt were valued at $500, and he was also robbed of about $300 in money. Major Moore, the paymaster, with about twenty other officers and soldiers were taken away as prisoners. It is said that Moseby himself was in command of the gang in person. Major Shutt is said to have talked to him, and the guerrillas were heard to address a piratical looking leader by that name. Moseby's position is said to be travelling with the German emigrants, Moseby yelled to them to turn the d—d Dutch up if they didn't disgorge the cash. The entire express train consisted of eight cars, all of which were totally destroyed.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

[From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 15.]

A Formidable Expedition.

Direct information from the rebel press shows that no injury can be produced by speaking of some naval movements now on foot which have before been kept secret. A Weldon (North Carolina) paper says:

"We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to operate in the Western waters. A number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable Monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it.

Whether the fleet assembled at Hampton Roads is intended for Wilmington or elsewhere will be known when the Department sees fit to make it public. We can work no injury,—however, by stating what is known at the South and published in the North, with a few facts of interest which cannot be contraband. And we may now affirm that a great fleet is assembled at Hampton Roads. Its full power has not probably been reached, but that it is not weak, is shown in the following facts: It comprises the steam sloop Powhatan (flag); 21 thesteam frigate Minnesota, 52, with a complement of one hundred men; the frigate New Ironsides, 20; the steam frigate Wyoush, 48; the steam frigate Susquehanna, 18, just arrived from Europe; the M'onitor Mahopac, 2; the sloop Tuscarora, 10; the Circassian, 8; the gunboat Mannee, 5; Huron, 4; Fuinw, 10; and Yantic 5, which latter vessel is now at Norfolk, being fitted out as Rear Admiral Lee. This is merely the fleet now preparing for action, and if reports are correct, to be reinforced by the arrival of the four steam frigates, one monitor, and six sloops and gunboats, or eleven ships of all classes, carrying one hundred and ninety-nine guns. The Powhatan, Minnesota, Wabash, and Susquehanna have no superiors in any navy afloat, being the Tuscarora and Keasy are both fast and powerful.

The command of this formidable squadron will probably be given to Rear-Admiral Porter, who resigned his position a month or two ago from his Mississippi river command. Rear-Admiral Lardner has arrived, and Rear-Admiral Lee is also on his way to this point. The ships and officers are under orders, but whether they will be joined to this expedition or not remains to be learned. It is to be remarked that the officers of the fleet have not yet been expended at Wilmington, since the draft of water there is not sufficient for merchant ships of the first-class, much less for ironclad vessels. Information has been received this evening which it is expected that there will be a concentration of the rebel forces at Wilmington, in which young Mews met with the accident which terminated in his death. His remains lay in Dr. McCook's office during the day, and were taken thence on the seven o'clock train to the residence of his parents.

Late News Items.

The guerrillas have resumed their depredations on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and have almost checked navigation. Four boats were destroyed between Edwards' Ferry and the Monocacy last week. Guerillas are reported to be hovering in large numbers in the vicinity of the southern defences of Washington.

Orders have been issued that if another attack should be made on another Government train similar to the late one in which so many lives were lost, every house occupied by a Rebel sympathizer within five miles of the Manassas Railroad, on either side, shall be immediately destroyed. Meanwhile, every train bears a party of Rebel sympathizers, selected from the Rebel prisoners number 1 in Washington, to receive such bullets as their friends may choose to fire at them.

Some of the commissioners deputed to the army of the Shenandoah report that they were unable to reach the Sixth Army Corps, or rather it was useless to go to it, as it was on the march and would be constantly, when the election to be valid must be held.

The New York *Times*, of Saturday, publishes the list of unclaimed letters in the postoffice in that city. This, of course, proves that the circulation of the *Times* is larger than that of the *Herald*.

On Wednesday night last a large side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks and two masts, was discovered attempting to run into Charleston harbor, under cover of the darkness. The outer vessels of the blockading fleet opened fire on her, and sunk her off the outer extremity of Long Island, and far enough from the shore to be out of range of the enemy's guns. She now lies there, her hull under water, but her smoke-stacks and masts plainly visible. It is probable that she may be raised, and such of her cargo as has not been ruined by the water, saved. She is supposed to have come from Nassau, and her cargo is believed to have been a valuable one. On the same night the advance picket boats in the harbor discovered a blockade-runner attempting to run out. She, too, was fired on, and a boat from the Pawnee opened on her with a howitzer. After several shots she put back to the city.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says: The oil excitement is beginning to make itself felt in this region. Companies are about forming who turn their eyes on the country just above Chillicothe, bordering the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in Athens and Vinton counties. That region resembles the country about Oil City, Pa., and there is good reason to believe that oil will be procured in ample quantities.

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From the Galesburg Free Democrat.

Bishop Whitehouse Closes the Church of a Loyal Minister.

We learn that Bishop Whitehouse is interfering in the business of Grace Church of this city. Probably the church will be closed. We suppose he has the authority so to do. His action is based upon the fact that the present minister has preached some sermons not palatable to Copperheads, though they have been highly edifying to the body of communicants and the general congregation. Most of the sermons have been preached before, and approved by the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. He could not see in them anything which a minister could not lawfully utter—probably he is not a Copperhead. To what straits this Copperhead party is reduced, to call faithful and Christian ministers must be silenced because they have the independence to utter the thoughts with which God inspires them.

It is astonishing in this community that Grace Church has never been in so prosperous a condition before as it is now—the minister is capable, faithful and beloved; but he is not a Copperhead. Copperheads happen to have the power to silence him, and it probably will be done against the strong wishes of nine-tenths of the people.

Bishop Whitehouse has not heard a word that Mr. Cracraft has uttered in Grace Church—he knows only what is told him by Mr. Sidney Myers and a few others, and on these representations he proposes to act.

Citizens of Knox County, this is the spirit of the foe you are fighting. Virtue is the unscrupulous, it matches at the throat of the minister in the sacred desk; it strikes at all the dearest interests of the country, and has words of encouragement only for our enemies in arms. In the name of God, we appeal to you; in the name of all interests dear to American hearts, we appeal to you, at the coming election, to crush, if you can, Vinet to death.

[The officers of the Church have sided with the Minister, and passed resolutions pointedly condemning the Bishop.]

A Chance for Confident Democrats to Make Money.

The Chicago *Journal* is authorized, by a party that is perfectly responsible, and who will do as he agrees, to offer the following wagers:

$5,000, in sums to suit the pockets or desires of any Democrat, that McClellan will not be elected.

$500 that he will not carry Illinois.
$500 that he will not carry Indiana.
$500 that he will not carry Iowa.
$500 that he will not carry Wisconsin.
$500 that he will not carry Minnesota.
$500 that he will not carry Michigan.
$500 that he will not carry Ohio.
$500 That he will not carry New York.
$500 That he will not carry Pennsylvania.
$500 That he will not carry a New England State; and
$500 That five States cannot be named that will cast their electoral votes for him.

These bets will be made singly or all in a lump, as preferred by the person choosing to take them, or even in smaller sums. Any person disposed to take these bets, or any one or more of them, can be accommodated by calling or sending their address to the *Journal* office.

In Providence, Rhode Island, last week, some laborers who were digging a cellar turned up a piece of gold bar about three inches in length, weighing five and one half ounces, and three or four gold coins of a denomination of about twenty dollars each, two of which bore the dates of 1698 and 1767. There were also two or three silver coins,

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Rebel Cavalry General.

The Rebels Admit He was "Settled."

Another Naval Capture.

Ship Gap Captured by Sherman.

Important Decision of General Fry.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 18.

The United states mail boat from City Point arrived at Seventh street wharf this morning, bringing nothing of importance except reports of occasional skirmishing and firing heard in the vicinity of the Point. A large number of officers and soldiers came up.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th has the following from the Valley:—"Persons who arrived from Stanton last evening brought a number of reports of military operations. Among other things they say that Rosser renewed the fight on Sunday and recovered his lost guns." This is all moonshine. The only thing we hear worth a moment's attention, and which we believe, is that immediately on the repulse of our cavalry at Fisher's Hill, Gen. Early ordered forward his whole force and moved down the valley.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday, 15th instant, says of Sheridan's famous saying that he "had settled the new cavalry General," and "with shame we confess that he did settle him."

The Navy Department has received information from Lieutenant Commanding United tates steamer Arkansas, stating that he captured the schooner Watchful. She pretended to be bound from New York to Matamoras and having sprung a leak was making for New Orleans for repairs. The Captain afterwards acknowledged that she was not leaking badly. He also said his cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum oil, but on searching, boxes were found under lumber, and the Captain acknowledged they contained arms.

Provost Marshal General Fry decides, in an official communication, that drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not credited on the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th announces the arrival of sixty-nine privates, five surgeons and two officers at Libby Prison, who were captured at Saltville, from Burbridge's command. The following are the surgeons and officers' names: L. C. Woodman, 11th Michigan; Wm. H. Gardner, 39th Kentucky; A. H. Bunt, 12th Ohio Cavalry; J. F. Horner, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. C. Range, 11th Michigan; Capt. Farrow, 8th Ohio; Lieut. King, 25th Kentucky.

From General Sheridan.

Rebels Fortifying Fisher's Hill

Moseby Raiding on the Canal,

Skirmishes with Guerrillas in the Valley

Stolen Guns Recaptured.

Murder of 27 Union Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

A gentleman who left Sheridan's army yesterday, reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill on one side, but the position heretofore carried by Gen. Crook, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood.

The superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Md., says Moseby made a raid on the boats on Saturday, capturing and burning four, the 8th, and carrying off many mules and horses, and some prisoners. Many boats are there, but will not move until Moseby is done by military authorities for their protection.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The *Bulletin* says: A gentleman who left Winchester last Saturday reports that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerillas in the valley, but nothing serious had occurred and supply trains were moving safely to Harpertown. On Friday last our pickets at Martinsburg were driven in by a guerrilla force. The eleven guns captured from the rebels by Sheridan had arrived at Winchester, and 27 Rebels were there came in. They were formerly United States guns and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsenals in the South.

Sheridan was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, &c. The destruction of mills, barns, &c., was going on so that the rebels will find no forage to be collected for themselves in the Valley. A considerable force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal to guard the railroad which is to be opened to Manassas Gap, thereby shortening communication with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rectortown.

Since the 1st of October, the Second Cavalry Division, Gen. Powell's, has been engaged in destroying property in the Luray Valley, in Rockingham county. In that time they have captured three thousand head of cattle and sheep, destroyed a number of mills, an immense quantity of wheat, hay, oats, and wounding and killing a number of rebels. Another men from this division made a raid to the Rapidan, destroying the railroad bridge over Mud river, and capturing a number of prisoners. The bodies of twenty-seven of our men were found near Manassas Gap, supposed to have been murdered. The division is now engaged in a very important movement, which will no doubt develope itself to the public in a few days, and with a gratifying result.

The following is the list of wounded in the 3d Cavalry Division, October 9 and 10, 1864: John G. Davis, H, 3d N. J., scalp; John Thomas, A, 18th Pa., back, severely; Thomas Mann, 5d N. J., chin; Corp. Davis, D, 2d U. S. Art., skull wound of both legs; John Ulrick, C, 3d N. J., back; Wm. P. Hughes, C, 18th Pa., back; Wm. Sayers, C, 18th Pa., sabre wound of head.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Scotia.

Union Men Abroad Jubilant.

Change of French Minister at Washington.

THE PRIZE FIGHT,

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The steamer Scotia, just arrived here, brings intelligence that the continued success of Sheridan gave great satisfaction to the friends of the Union. The Confederate loan fell to 56, but rallied to 58. *Bell's Life* says that neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the championship, and both are cast off. It recommends Joe Coburn to accept Jim Mace's challenge to fight in England, and says that it was clearly Coburn's fault that no fight there took place. Coburn blames his friends for not observing secrecy.

M. Mercier, Minister to Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and M. Chateaurenard appointed in his place. The Pope shows hostility to the new Franco-Italian Convention. There is a continued uneasiness felt in commercial and financial circles in England. Unfavorable bank returns, showing a heavy fall in reserve notes, dispelled all hopes of a reduction in discounts, and led to apprehensions of a crisis. Breadstuffs are heavy. The demand for money is active.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is plain to all these are dark days for the South, but it hinkls there is still a good deal of fight in the Confederacy.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 11½ millions. Bourse lower at 65f 65c.

There are various statements as to the progress of the Vienna Conference, but nothing intelligible or reliable.

The following additional failures are reported in England: John Gladstone & Co., merchants, London, to a heavy amount; George Wright & Co, merchants, Liverpool; John Catto, paper dealer, London; Patrick Thompson, ship broker, London.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Richardson & Co., Gordon, Brothers & Co., and others report flour slow. Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's prices, but amber Iowa is scarce and 1d higher. Indian corn dull at 29s@29s 6d for mixed. Pork Western, per 480 lbs. Petroleum market flat at 12s@12s 1d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bro's & Co., report breadstuffs dull at last weeks' prices. Petroleum crude, 7½; refined, 20@22 1d. The unfavorable bank returns caused a renewed heaviness in London stock exchange on the 7th, and a general decline in securities. The discount market was also unfavorably influenced and an increased demand for money took place—9 per cent. was the general rate for good bills.

The Test Oath in Tennessee.

President Lincoln Declines to Interfere

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The interview of the Tennessee Delegation with the President has been grossly misrepresented. The members were treated courteously, but Mr. Lincoln declined to interfere with Gov. Johnson's regulations intending to keep rebels from the polls.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM GEORGIA.

Movements of Hood's Army.

The Militia Nearly All Desert Him.

Important Operations Expected Soon

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 17—9 P. M.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: The subjoined dispatches have reached the Department this afternoon:

NASHVILLE, October 17—4 P. M.—The following dispatch has been received from General Sherman:

SHIP GAP, October 16—5 P. M.—We took Ship Gap to-day, capturing part of the 24th North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went south from Villanova Pinin. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The Ins and Outs of the Case.

Courts of justice recognize several rules for the interpretation of laws, one of which is the intention of the Legislature in making them. This rule can be applied to the interpretation of party platforms when their meaning is in doubt. In regard to the Baltimore Convention, its candidates and platform, there can be no question. The highest and loftiest patriotism characterized all its proceedings and actuates its candidates. To our mind there is also no doubt as to the Chicago Convention, its platform and candidates. Composed largely of open and undisguised traitors, to a greater extent of a slight modification of the same class, and almost imperceptibly of the war element, the Convention gave to the world a platform of undoubted hostility to the Government and sympathy with the rebellion, and nominated candidates thereon whom it was supposed would be able to unite war and peace men homogenously in their support. The war element is represented by a weak, vacillating and indecisive candidate, while the peace element, by all odds the strongest, is represented by a bold and decided candidate. If any doubt should exist as to the character of this *pot pourri*, the rule we have announced in the beginning of this article will furnish us the means of dissipating it. Let us apply it to AUGUSTE BELMONT, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, in his capacity of Chairman, issued the call for the Chicago Convention; when it assembled, called it to order; manipulated its organization; superintended the formation of its platform; and was again selected Chairman of the National Committee, in which position he wields the entire machinery of his party, issues addresses explaining and illustrating the platform, and stands as the accredited organ of his party until a new Convention relieves him by the appointment of another committee. He must, therefore, be taken in all things as the representative of the so-called Democracy selected by them with the full knowledge of the man, his connections, his hopes, and his intentions.

As a man it is only necessary to state that he spent a very large sum to secure the success of the peace party in the Chicago Convention. Much more can be said as to his connections, in no one of which can he be called a friend of the country which protects him. He is the financial agent in the United States of the ROTHSCHILD'S, who are owners of a controlling interest in the rebel debt, and through his hands pass the funds which sustain the Maximillian dynasty in Mexico. If BELMONT sincerely desired the restoration of the Union on the suppression of the rebellion he would labor against the interests of his foreign employers. Upon the success of the rebellion very naturally depends the security of the immense sums invested by the ROTHSCHILDS in the rebel loans, as well as the sums advanced to MAXIMILLIAN. The interests of the Federal Union are adverse to these investments of the ROTHSCHILDS, and BELMONT cannot serve them both. "No man can serve two masters." That BELMONT does not serve his country is established by the fact that he continues to serve its enemies. Were he sincerely attached to his country he would sever his connections with those who are known to desire the destruction of the Union. But he is the recipient of immense sums from the ROTHSCHILD'S, and by remaining in their service he serves his own interests and theirs to the prejudice of his country.

But again: BELMONT is the agent in this country of the men in England who have fitted out pirate vessels to prey upon our commerce. From them he receives large emoluments for services which have been and still are inimical to the country. It is not to be supposed for one instant that BELMONT will do one thing in this crisis that does not meet the approval of his foreign employers, nor can it be questioned that they will not permit him to do anything that will result in the destruction of the Rebel Confederacy, for thereby the immense sums they have staked upon the success of the rebellion will be hopelessly lost. The ROTHSCHILDS have controlling interests in the British debt, London *Times*, and the Maximillian debt, and in case the Southern Confederacy is established they will have a controlling interest in its debt. To accomplish the success of the Rebel Confederacy, BELMONT was the representative at Chicago of his foreign employers, and the deduction is irresistable that that Convention was managed entirely to their satisfaction. The success of the Chicago Ticket is consequently the success of the Rebel Confederacy, the safety of the investments made by the ROTHSCHILD'S in the Rebel loans, and the establishment of MAXIMILLIAN in Mexico contrary to the "Monroe Doctrine." BELMONT was, and is, the tool in the hands of our foreign enemies to manage the politics of this country that the Federal Government may be destroyed.

Organize in Detail

Union men should organize at once, in detail, in every ward, borough and precinct. It is unquestionably true that in the late campaign the opposition profitted largely by such an organization, while we lost through the absence of it. It is unnecessary to wait for others to move; but let Union men in neighborhoods proceed at once to organize, with two objects in view, namely: to labor with the fair men of the opposition, and to secure the attendance of every Union voter at the polls, in spite of all obstacles.

Our friends will pardon us for urging this on their attention as of vital importance. It is folly to think of a favorable result short of this. We believe that hundreds and thousands of voters, classed with the opposition, may be induced to vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, in preference to MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Ask fair minded Democrats, how can they support such an undisguised sympathizer with treason as PENDLETON—who in Congress voted steadily as any rebel would have him against feeding and clothing the armies; against doing anything to put the rebellion down? And yet they must vote for him if they vote for MCCLELLAN.

Armed with such arguments as every Union man can command, a serious impression can be made on the ranks of the opposition. This done, with steps that will render the polling of the whole Union vote absolutely certain, there can be no doubt about the result. Union men every where, we pray you to the work at once!

Shall we Repudiate?

Those who have not examined the subject, may at first find it difficult to comprehend that the question of repudiating the Federal Debt is involved in the Presidential contest. It is useless to disguise that we have arrived at a period in the canvass when startling statements are most frequent and animated appeals are the order of the day, all of which have more sound than substance; and it is to be feared that for this reason the public mind will be indifferent when it should be concerned, and pass over as unimportant questions that should enlist their most earnest attention. Hence we say, some may find it difficult to comprehend that the question of repudiating the Federal Debt is a vital issue in the present canvass.

In the first place, the opposition continually cry out against the war as unjust, wrong, unconstitutional, and worthy only of condemnation; and they continually point to the debt, as the result, which they denounce as a perpetual curse. It is not necessary for our present object to refer to the close relations of many of the opposition leaders—especially Mr. BELMONT, the leader of them all—with holders of the southern Debt; we ask only of the reader—particularly if he be a Democrat—to tell us what is the only logical deduction from the attitude of the opposition, the declarations, made in every conceivable form, and the relations of those leaders with the leaders of the rebellion and the holders of the Southern Debt abroad, to say nothing of their sympathy with the Rebellion at home, and the manner they propose to deal with it in case they obtain possession of the Government? Where will these relations, these declarations, this sympathy carry them, and what might we not expect from them in power?

To suppose the opposition, in case they come into power, will treat the debt as anything else than a thing they hate, as an infliction to be got rid of, and that in getting rid of it, in the briefest time and in the speediest manner, no matter how, they would not feel they were acting with entire consistency, is to suppose that they do not mean what they say now, that they are playing a false part not only before the country, but with those with whom they have intimate relations,—many of them bound with bonds stronger than any of a mere political character. What reason is there for supposing that the argument of unconstitutionality, corruption, and the denunciations now indulged in when referring to the Federal Debt, will go as for nothing the moment the men uttering them got into power? They would stand committed against the Debt as they would stand committed against the war that created it. Not only this, but they would, as they do now, stand committed to the South to such an extent as to preclude them from acting in a manner that would preserve the public credit. This is the very mildest form of language that can be employed concerning what would be the consequence of changing the administration at this time, under present issues.

We look in vain to the Platform of the opposition, to the speeches of their orators, to the declarations of their organs, for evidence that the Federal Debt would not be repudiated; if not repudiated outright, the public credit blasted, and the era of confusion and distrust inaugurated. The evidence is all the other way. Party and individual commitments by the opposition are at war with confidence and stability. No man with a National Bond in his pocket would trust himself for safe conduct with a guide who could make out no better claim to confidence than can the men to whom it is proposed to commit all the Bonds of the Nation and all the affairs of the Republic, for safe conduct and management. Prudent men in their private dealings never voluntarily assume the risk they are urged to take for the Nation when they are appealed to to assist in changing the government. The vote cast for a change may not only prostrate the National credit, but it may destroy all values and produce the universal desolation which always follows the destruction of confidence.

The Newsboys' Home.

In another column will be found an appeal from the committee having in charge the Newsboys' Home. This institution is now nearly ready to be opened. It will be seen that bedding is needed, and we are sure that our citizens will respond to this call upon their generosity without any renewal of the appeal. We are informed also that the committee need at least $1,500 in cash to enable them to carry on this work. An amount so small as this will undoubtedly be raised in a very short time. Let the friends of the Home come forward and assist those who have the work in hand. It is in contemplation to open the Home next week.

"A Dirty Trick."

The *Tribune* of yesterday exposes a trick by the *World* which has been attempted in this quarter:

The *World* of this morning, driven to Dewitt and to make an apparent majority for the Democrats in the home vote of Pennsylvania, resorts to the contemptible trick of picking out the highest Union vote for each of the County candidates, instead of taking the Congress ticket as the standard. For instance: Berks county gave 6,035 for Concener, the majority for Congress and 6,706 for County Commissioner. So the *World* takes the latter office. Northampton county gave 2,383 for Congress, and 2,907 for State Senator; so the *World* makes the latter State Senator. Other counties are treated in the same way. The result is, according to the *World's* figuring, Democratic majority of 20 in the State, while in the two counties above named 672 of this number is thus villainously introduced. This is the sort of stuff over which Belmont proposes to shout "Victory."

The Home of Pendleton.

Cincinnati has spoken! The home of Pendleton gives six thousand majority for the Union ticket. Two years ago the two Congressional districts in Hamilton county voted as follows:

Pendleton, Dem.,	7,541
Groesbeck, Union	6,413
Pendleton's majority	1,127
Long, Dem	7,212
Gurley, Union	7,081
Long's majority	131
Total Democratic majority	1,258

Again of 7,258 votes in the home of the Copperhead candidate for Vice President will answer the present purpose tolerably well. "Mr. Chairman," said George H., "I say again that my constituents are in favor of conciliation: *They are in favor of peace!*"

Frauds in Indiana.

The Copperheads, having perpetrated enormous frauds in the recent election in Indiana, are crying in all directions, "Stop thief, "Stop thief." In the 7th Congressional district of that State, the most unblushing practices were resorted to to elect Voorhees. Since the returns came in it has been ascertained that in the single town of Cloverdale, Putnam county, fifty Union votes were abstracted from the ballot box and an equal number of Copperhead ballots inserted. One hundred residents of the township have come forward since the day of the election and made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Washburne, for Congress. Only fifty such votes were returned by the judges of election, who are all Copperheads.

UNION VICTORY JOLLIFICATION.—It has been decided, in view of the late Union victories in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, to have a grand torch-light procession in this city on Tuesday evening, November 3. A preliminary meeting was held on Monday evening at Union headquarters, Fourth street, which was organized by calling William M. Hersh, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John K. Brown, of Allegheny, Vice President. Captain Miller, of Birmingham, elected as Secretary. The various delegations reported that their districts would take part in the proposed demonstration, and the firemen present stated that the Union turn out with their steamers on the occasion. A resolution was adopted authorizing each ward and district to appoint their marshals and make their own arrangements, subject to the approval of the Chief Marshal. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, at the same place. Now that the matter has been resolved upon, we trust no efforts will be spared to make it worthy the occasion.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Tuesday Forenoon, Oct. 18.—Present, Judges Stowe and Brown.

In the case of Bridget Ross, Adorah Jones and others, being cross suits for assault and battery, the jury found as follows: In the first case, that Bridget Ross, Elizabeth McCune and Margaret Kane are not guilty, and that defendant, Elizabeth McCune, pay the costs. In the second case, defendants are not guilty, and Elizabeth McCune to pay the costs. In the third case, defendants not guilty, and the prosecutrix, Adorah Jones, to pay the costs. In the fourth case, the defendants, Adorah Jones, Jane Doran, and Eliza Robinson are not guilty, and defendant, Adorah Jones, to pay the costs. John Graham was convicted of a charge of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Rosanna Fiveley, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Poor Directors of the county, forty dollars for expenses and support of the child till date, and the cost of prosecution. John Flood was convicted of a charge of larceny and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. John is an old offender, and has long escaped what fate has come upon him at last. Thomas Davis was convicted of the larceny of a bundle of socks from a market woman and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. John Nogle, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was discharged on payment of costs, it appearing that the prosecuting witnesses had gone into the army. James Murphy was convicted of an aggravated assault and battery, but when called for sentence did not appear; a process was issued for his arrest. Michael Hageman plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay the costs. William Garrett and Reuben Neuman were tried for burglary. Their case is a separate charges against them on all of which Garrett was found guilty, Neuman escaping conviction on all of the charges. Jones Smith was placed on trial charged with stealing an overcoat. The case was on trial when the Court adjourned until this morning.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS—TUESDAY, Nov. 18.—Present, Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Strong, Thompson, Reed and Agnew. Dean vs. Sloan and others. Crawford. Argued by D. M. Farrelly for plaintiff in error, and by Church, contra. Selden Marvin and F. F. Marshall, of Buffalo, N. Y., were, on motion of Benjamin Grant, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court. Miranville vs. Silverthorn. Erie. On motion of Mr. S. E. Woodruff, the continuance ordered yesterday was taken off. Phelps' Assignees' Appeal. Erie. Argued by Jas. C. Marshall for appellants, Benjamin Grant for Belcher McLean, appellee, and by T. Babbitt for Lehan Marcy, appellee. Sanford & Co. vs. Hays. Erie. Argued by Selden Marvin for plaintiffs in error, and J. Gunnison, contra. McConnel & Co. vs. Carey. Erie. Argued by S. E. Woodruff for plaintiff in error, and J. P. Vincent, contra. Osborne vs. Chapin. Erie. On motion of Benjamin Grant, attorney for defendant in error, judgment of *non pros.* Randal vs. Wait. Erie. Argued by Cutler for plaintiff in error, and by S. E. Woodruff, contra. The Court granted notice to be given to the attorneys, that the Allegheny county list will be taken up on this morning at nine o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Before Judge McCandless. At the opening of the Court the Grand Jury was empannelled and sworn, and after receiving a verbal charge in reference to their duties, retired to their room.

In the case of Samuel D. Hodger, a police officer of Allegheny, indicted with interfering with a United States officer in the discharge of his duties, District Attorney Carnahan made a statement, setting forth the counter charges made by Hodger against the officer in this case, alluded to the origin of the difficulty, and stated that all parties had agreed to an amicable settlement, by leave of the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered. The case of Captain John J. Shutterly was next called up. The defendant, a captain in the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, is charged with forging the receipt of Jesse Dawson, a lawful citizen of West Alexander, Washington county, to the effect that he (Shutterly) had paid $280 for substituting forty men as said citizen's quota. This was, on motion, continued until the May term. The case of Daniel and Elias Smith, charged with counterfeiting postal currency, was also continued, on a Grand Jury process. In the case of Henry Black, charged with counterfeiting United States Treasury notes. The defendant, in this case was unable to plead, but both he and his surety have fled for parts unknown. Court adjourned until this morning.

MAYORS OFFICE.—The usual amount of business was transacted before Mayor Lowry yesterday, none of it, however, of general interest. And we take this occasion to repeat what we have said more than once before, that Mayor Lowry, and the Undersheriff, Mr. Collins, has lent all his energies, time and talent to the duties of his position. He has so organized and trained his day and night police that he can rely upon them at all times to perform their duties faithfully and efficiently. No dereliction of duty is allowed to go unpunished by him, and while he is lenient, perhaps to a fault with offenses, he will brook no remissness of duty on the part of his police force. It is to this firmness and ever watchful vigilance on the part of Mayor Lowry that our city is indebted for its present quiet and repose. On the occasion of the late election, which passed off so quietly, and was so free from the scenes of violence and rowdyism that usually mark elections, the hand of the Mayor was visible through the precautions he had taken to preserve order.

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS.—In our notice, a week or two since, of the Cambria Iron Works, located at Johnstown, Cambria county, we stated that Dr. Shoenberger, father of John H. Shoenberger, Esq., of this city, prior to 1853 owned a number of iron furnaces, which he sold to the present company, and which served as a foundation upon which is built their colossal structure. We learn from Dr. Shoenberger the statement is not strictly true, and is construed by Hon. George S. King, of that place, as an unintentional misstatement of credit where credit is due. Mr. King claims that the idea of establishing a rolling mill was exclusively his own, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that he induced his partner in the furnaces, now running Johnstown, Dr. Shoenberger, to assist him in giving that rolling mill a local habitation and a name. We certainly had no desire to do any injustice to Hon. G. S. King, and cheerfully make the correction.

CHESTNUTS.—These delicious nuts, alike relished by old and young, are remarkably plenty this year, and are large, sound, and finely flavored. Speaking of chestnuts, the Johnstown *Tribune* says:

"Never, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has the crop of chestnuts been so heavy in this part of the State as it is this season. In the southern part of Cambria County, and in Somerset County, farmers actually gather them by the wagon load. During the present week one person on the Johnstown basement out of our office window a four-horse wagon and a three-horse wagon loaded with the delicious chestnuts. Owing to the great supply of these nuts, the price obtained for them from dealers here has been reduced to $2 a bushel. It may fall still lower."

And yet they retail in this market at *four cents* per glass, and remarkably small glasses at that—or $12 80 per bushel.

The Provost Marshal's "Investigation."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A pamphlet has recently been published purporting to be a report of an official investigation into the conduct of the Provost Marshal and Board of Enlistment of the 22d District of Pennsylvania, by Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in which reference is made to the release of one Schultz from imprisonment in our County Jail, and which contains the following charge against the Mayor's Clerk:

"Next, the discharge papers were made out by the Mayor's Clerk, without his authority or knowledge, therefore false and fraudulent."

In reply to this serious charge, I deem it but an act of Justice to a faithful and efficient officer, to state that it is without the slightest foundation in truth. The "discharge papers" in this case, *as in all other cases*, were made out by my order, believing that in this instance I was fully justified by the circumstances in making the release of the party alluded to. I may add in this connection, that I was not apprised of the visit of Major Turner to this city until after this alleged "investigation" was had, and until the publication of its results appeared in one of our city papers. The public will, therefore, duly appreciate the *ex parte* character of this so-called "investigation," and the value of the high eulogium passed upon the Board of Enrolment by the Judge Advocate.

JAMES LOWRY, JR.,
Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1864.

Newsboys' Home.

TO THE BENEVOLENT: You are doubtless aware that there is such an institution as the "Pittsburgh Newsboy's Home." We desire to say one word in its behalf. We have fitted up the rooms at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, and propose to have a formal opening in a few days. To the object and the necessity of the institution will be the set forth. But before we can have an opening we must have *covering for twenty-five beds*. We feel that a word to the benevolent will be sufficient, and we therefore appeal with confidence to the benevolent ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to supply the necessary bed covering. Remember that the frosts of October are here and that a large number of newsboys are houseless and homeless. Assist us and the promise will be yours: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have also done it unto me." Bed covering can be sent to Wheeler & Wilson's office, on Fifth street, or to the rooms, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where Mrs. Phillips, the matron, will receive it and give any information which may be required.

H. A. L.

WHILE General GRANT is in command of our forces in the field, general confidence rules at home. A short time since the Government asked the people to lend it $300,000,000. They responded by tendering it $70,000,000. Now the Government asks for $40,000,000 more, and double the sum is tendered, and at better rates than could have been obtained previous to the rebellion.

It is said that Mr. George Custer, the father of the gallant General George S. Custer, of the Army of the Potomac, is an ingenious inventor, and has recently obtained a patent for an improved horse shoe, in which the nail holes are countersunk, and the bottom surface is not grooved. Mr. Custer resides in Monroe, Michigan.

General Intelligence.

A horsefesh banquet is soon to be given in Lyons, France. There will be 120 guests. It is said that horsemeat is as good as beef, healthier than pork, and cheaper than either. It is somewhat remarkable that those who are induced to try the diet generally exclaim, "Gee-up," and turn a little pale as the first bit goes down their throats.

An auctioneer lately sold a large lot of Testaments at a sale in Baltimore. On examination the purchaser found that the Testaments were in the Choctaw language.

Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening last, part of the rock in Champlain street, Quebec, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates, ten in number, perished. The houses of Messrs. Hayden and Mr. Battle were completely destroyed, and one occupied by James Lesueur, ship carpenter, rent from attic to cellar.

It is stated that a single Eastern leg-factory has leased eight square miles of forest in Maine, for the purpose of obtaining supples of timber for the manufacture of the artificial limb. All kinds are turned out, from the flesh-colored and silver-plated prop for the General, down to the rough, unpainted stump for the private soldier. The "last legs" of the rebellion should by this time need repairs.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has received two hundred and fifty bushels of Mediterranean wheat, which they are now prepared to send out, in parcels of moderate quantities, to farmers and planters, who may apply for the same in person or by letter.

The testimony adduced in the *Evening Express* case on Saturday lets in considerable light on the stock-jobbing operations in Wall street in connection with the money articles of certain New York newspapers. One of the bookkeepers for Messrs. Durand & Co., bankers, swore that the firm had frequently bought and sold stocks for the commercial editors of the *Times*, *Tribune* and *Herald*. This development must have made the financial editors of those journals look rather queer, had they been in Court, and it certainly will not add to the value of their lucubrations in future. The public will be apt to suspect their disinterestedness. Mr. Thomas P. Kettell, "money" editor of the *News*, swore that plaintiff, Clarke, on a certain occasion, had admitted that he had made $40,000 by speculations in stocks. He also complained to Kettell that Mr. Brooks was in the habit of mutilating or amending his articles before they were sent into the printing office, so as to render them valueless for their purposes, and that it was on this account partly that he concluded to quit the office.

The police of New York now sympathise with the railroad companies against the public in demanding extraordinary fares. They are to assist conductors in ejecting passengers from the cars.

Price and Thompson are getting out of Missouri as fast as they can. There is a prospect of their being overhauled.

The furloughs of the Indiana soldiers have been extended till the tenth of next month. As a general thing it was from one to two weeks after the time before the men in that State the men were able to reach their destination.

Personal.

The Committee on Pardons, of the Executive Council, Mass., have reported against commuting the sentence of Green, and recommended that a day be appointed for his execution. No day has yet been fixed.

Gottschalk, the pianist, has been made a Knight of the order of Charles the Third, by the Queen of Spain.

The missing portions of the body of the unknown young man, whose mysterious murder and brutal dismemberment has created so much excitement in New York and Brooklyn, are daily coming to light. The head of a man was found in the water near Fort Hamilton, enclosed in a piece of enamelled oil cloth, and was sent to the coroner. It is that of a young man about twenty years of age, with light sandy hair, whiskers and moustache. The face is quite full, and corresponds in every respect with the other portions of the body. The only missing parts now are the arms. All the portions discovered thus far are preserved in ice, at the dead house, for identification.

Dr. Bellows, the president of the Sanitary Commission, arrived in New York from California on Sunday morning, and preached to his congregation in the evening. Besides the regular attendants of the church, a large number of his other old friends were present. In the course of his sermon, which was impressive and touching in a high degree, Dr. Bellows gave an interesting account of the results of his mission to the Pacific coast. He said that he had preached twice every Sunday, delivered more than fifty addresses, opened and conducted a large correspondence in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory, and collected two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of our soldiers and sailors. He found the morals and social condition of California as most promising, and was sure that politically it would give an enthusiastic vote for the Union. His remarks were listened to with breathless interest throughout, and at the close of the services he was warmly greeted by his numerous parishioners and acquaintances. Dr. Bellows returns in excellent health, not having lost a moment by illness during his absence, and ready to lend his energies actively and at all times to the good causes in which he has so long taken a prominent part.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Never say Die.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, October 14.—Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced, the Democratic managers claim *positively* for McClellan the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, making an aggregate of one hundred and forty votes—one hundren and sixteen being necessary to elect.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The fact that a snake's tail will continue its motions after his head has been cut off, receives a fresh illustrat on in the above. Let us quote a few indisputable returns to bear upon this preposterous calculation:

New York, at her last State election, gave the candidates on her Union State ticket majorities ranging from 28,855 up to 29,685, in a total of 632,546 votes. Then, her citizens who were absent from the State in the military or naval service of their country, could not vote; now they can—a change which must add not less than twenty thousand to the Union majority. Does any one believe that our side has lost thirty thousand votes in our State since last November? Who knows of a dozen changes against us? Who does not know of changes in our favor? Manifestly the vote of New York is as sure for Lincoln as anything future well can be; and his majority is likely to exceed rather than fall below that of 1860, which was fifty thousand. Yet take New York alone out of the whole list of McClellan States, and you elect Lincoln.

Connecticut went our way last April by 30,558 to 34,050—majority 3,488, or about eight votes in seven. The opposition might have done better than this had they put forth their best exertions—have done (they claim) better in the late Democratic victories. Yes they, as well as we, know that they will be beaten in November on the home vote, while that of the soldiers will add five thousand to Lincoln's majority. They have no more substantial chance here than in Maine: and will act accordingly.

Indiana has just given the largest Lincoln majority she ever gave, in a three-party or ticket-of-fives after a spirited canvass and on a very full vote. In October, 1860, she gave General H. S. Lane for Governor, 9,757 majority, which she increased in November to 25,924 for Lincoln over Douglas; but Lincoln's majority over the combined vote of the three pro-slavery candidates was but 6,924. Two years ago this State went against us by 9,513; yet she has now given some 20,000 majority for Governor Morton, with a net gain of four Representatives in Congress. Is there one in the wide earth a man who can read who believes that Indiana will turn another somersault within a month—that her Lincoln majority of 20,000 in October will be wiped out and reversed in November? Weary no man can believe it: and when General McClellan's supporters find it necessary to claim Indiana, they virtually give up the contest.

Illinois is under like influences with Indiana, and will vote accordingly.

California first voted last year on a fair, square issue between the Union and the Democratic parties, and thus gave 61,447 Union to 44,715 Democratic votes for Governor—Union majority, 19,732; the Union vote being nearly three-fifths of the whole. Every indication argues that the Union party is at least as strong now as then, and will choose Lincoln electors by over 20,000 majority.

Oregon voted last June (1864) electing Henderson (Union) to Congress by 8,760 votes, to 5,995 for Kelly, Democrat. Whoever guesses that she can be induced to reverse this judgment, is manifestly a Yankee.

Having thus disposed of 76 of the 140 votes claimed for McClellan, we might proceed with this expose: but why should we? Is it not already palpable that the supporters of McClellan know they have no chance?

A Striking Parallel.

"Abraham Lincoln demands and receives his pay in gold or gold certificates, while the soldiers of his armies have to take their pay in greenbacks."—*Copperhead papers.*

This is false, of course, and is so pronounced by Hon. E. E. Chittenden, late Register of the United States Treasury. But if the Father of his Country was not exempt from like libels, can Father Abraham expect to be? History shows that President Washington was equally the object of the malignant attacks of the press. Says Judge Marshall: "His (Washington's) military and political character was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit, either as a soldier or a statesman. He was charged with having violated the Constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous advice of the Senate, and that he embraced within the treaty subjects beyond the power legislature, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested. Nay, more, it was asserted that he had drawn from the Treasury, for his private use, more than the salary annexed to his office."—*Marshall's Washington.*

REBEL REFUGEES IN CANADA DESPONDENT.—A gentleman who has just returned from Canada reports Jake Thompson and other leading rebel refugees there in a very desponding frame of mind, and satisfied that the rebellion is nearly used up. The recent popular demonstration against the peace party North, and the daily weakening of the rebel forces, while the Union armies are constantly reinforced and augmenting, have satisfied them that the final collapse is at hand from which nothing can save them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparing for the Meeting of Congress—Cost of Living—Rejoicing over the Late Victories—Cols. Gallup's and Bumes' Regiments—Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Late Arrivals.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 17, 1864.

This city is quite dull, as it usually is at this time of year, the attention of everybody being directed to making preparations for the meeting of Congress—as that is the time when the good people of this place expect, and do reap their harvests. Housekeepers are busily engaged cleansing their parlors and chambers, and moving themselves into some little back room over the kitchen—so that they can rent out every bit of their houses that can be seen from a street—and a great deal that cant be seen. I often do wonder how these people can coop themselves up in these little back chambers, where no breath of fresh air, or ray from the sun ever enters—and all for the sake of money—money without comfort. Hundreds of families here owning houses worth thousands, live on less than a dollar per day, and their pay in greenbacks. Isn't this patriotic and *honest* in Old Abe? and oughtn't he to be re-elected to another four years' hard money for himself, and of largely-depreciated money for the people?

Now, this story is perhaps as true as other slanders that have been heaped upon the head of Mr. Lincoln by his malignant Copperhead and traitor enemies North and South.

The fact in the case is, however, entirely at variance with and the very reverse of the statements made in the article quoted.

The salary of the President is, in accordance with law, paid on warrant. Drafts on the Treasury of the United States for the amount, less the income tax, have been sent him regularly—monthly. Instead of drawing his money on these drafts, he has been in the habit of leaving it for a long time without interest. In one case, all his salary so remained for over eleven months. On several occasions I solicited the President to draw what was due him, urging that he was losing largely in interest on the amount due him.

He asked me, "Who gains by my loss?" On my answering, "the United States," he replied, "then, as it goes for the good of the country let it remain; the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Having at length satisfied the President that it was necessary to the closing of my annual accounts that the drafts on the Treasury that he held should be presented and paid, he endorsed and handed them to me; I drew the amount in United States notes, and placed it to his credit as a temporary loan at *five* per cent. per annum, payable, principal and interest, in "greenbacks." Since then his salary has been from time to time mostly invested in the stocks of the United States, purchased at current rates by his friends for him. The interest of these stocks is payable in coin. When this interest became due, I tried to induce him to draw it; failing in doing so, the amount due him was sent him by the Hon. John C. Underwood, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Virginia. The result of his interview with the President is best told in the letter of Judge Underwood to me, which is herewith enclosed to you.

I have caused an investigation to be made of the transactions of the President connected with the receipt of his salary and the investment of the same in the United States stocks, and enclose you herewith the letter of Mr. Eg., the assistant cashier, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln, from his forbearance in collecting his dues, has lost at least *four thousand dollars*, which has been virtually given to the people of the United States.

I have great doubts as to the propriety of answering this foul falsehood, well knowing that others, perhaps even grosser, will be made, so as to keep the Union party on the defensive, and thus prevent a thorough exposure of the country from attacking the "Peace-at-any-price Democracy" for their damning heresies and treasonable practices.

You, however, ask me to make the statement, and to put it in an official form. I have, therefore, done so; and I authorize you to use it and the correspondence connected therewith, if you deem it necessary that may to you seem best calculated to place the President and his calumniators in their true light and position before the American people.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Gen. D. W. C. CLARKE, Burlington, Vt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, }
ALEXANDRIA, VA. Oct. 13, 1864. }

Hon. F. E. Spinner:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request of this date, that I would state the substance of a conversation with President Lincoln on the occasion to which your refer, I reply, that in the early part of last summer, after the conclusion of some business at the Treasury, you desired me to take a like bag of gold over to Mr. Lincoln, to whom it belonged, being the interest due upon Government bonds, in which you informed me the President had invested the most of his salary, permitting several instalments of interest to remain uncalled for. though he had been repeatedly notified, he paid no attention to the matter. I took the bags to the White House, saw Mr. Lincoln, delivered your message, and counted the coin, amounting to something over $80. His weigh was in perfect keeping with his character. He said he was in no immediate want of the money; reckoned the Treasury needed it more than he did, and told me I might take it back to you, that it might be used for the benefit of the country.

Pondering upon his noble example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, I obeyed him, and, as you remember, returned the bag with its contents to you.

How mistaken are his slanderers, in Mr. Lincoln's character and motives; but we who know him well would expect him thus to forget his own interests in his generous and disinterested labors for the public weal, and can only pity the poor and paltry imputers of sordid and mercenary conduct, which, judging from their own narrow and selfish souls, they really suppose characteristic of all humanity.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, October 13, 1864. }

DEAR SIR: For your information the following facts, derived from positive knowledge, are given, relative to the payment of President Lincoln's salary, and his investment thereof:

The first investment of the President was in $16,200 seven-thirty Bonds, which were deposited in the vault of the Treasury as a special deposit, in July, 1862, and did so remain until converted into the six per cent bonds of 1881, in the latter part of July last.

The interest on the seven-thirty bonds was usually collected after due, and, in one instance, the interest was sent him in coin, which he returned with the message that he thought the Government needed the use of it more than he.

And on the 1st of August, 1863, a friend of the President came in the cash room with eleven Treasury drafts due the President, each draft being for a month's salary, or $22,306,67, for which amount a loan certificate was given, payable in legal-tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable in like funds; and the interest on the principal, or another deposit of $8,874,73 was made for him, payable in like manner. Said certificates were presented for payment on the 18th of July last, (nearly one year after date of deposit,) by a friend of the President, who took therefor lawful money, and invested the same in United States stocks.

The present investments of the President are in United States Bonds, upon which interest is payable, the same as to any private citizen; but, unlike citizens generally, he has not here, and his interest until long after it was due, and then it was always collected by some friend of the President, who said the President would never collect it himself. Aside from the loss of interest to the President by his neglect to collect it until months after it was due, the single transaction of the loan certificates, considering his uncollected salary for one year, and the difference between the five per cent. lawful money which he received, and the six per cent. in coin which he might and should have received, will show a loss to himself of at least four thousand dollars. Thus:

Interest on say $25,000 for uncollected salary, from August, 1862, to August, 1863, on which he might have had an average of six months interest, at six per cent., in coin	$750
Premium on coin, August, 1863, say forty per cent	300
Interest on $25,000 deposited August, 1863, upon which he might have had interest until August, 1864, one year, at six per cent., in coin	1,500
Premium on coin, August, 1864, say one hundred and eighty per cent	2,700
Total	$5,250
Deduct interest on say $25,000 Loan Certificates, from August, 1863, to August, 1864, one year, at five per cent., which was paid in lawful money	1,250
Balance	$4,000

The facts herein given will be verified by the oaths of several clerks should a sworn statement be deemed necessary to refute the wilful falsehoods that the President receives his salary in coin, and that he has his funds invested in other than United States securities.

Respectfully, LEROY TUTTLE,
Ass't Cashier.

Hon. F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

400 DOZEN SUSPENDERS
AT
FACTORY PRICES,
AT
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STEINWAY'S PIANOS.
The most perfect Pianos in the world.
A splendid new stock of
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Just received and for sale by
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NEW BOOKS.
Watson's Manual of Calisthenics—a systematic drill book $1 25
Chimasia; a reply to Longfellow's Thee oglan 1 00
Miles Monigomery's Book shelf, consisting of Mr. Rutherford's Children, Sybil and Chrysta, Hard Maple, Carl Krinken, Caper,—5 vols. each 1 20
D'Aubigne's History of Reformation in time of Calvin. Volume 3d just out 2 00
Fanny Fern's new Story Book for children 1 50
The Trial; by author of Margaret Maitland 1 25
Poems of the War; by George H. Baker 1 50
Jessie Lamont; Talks on Woman's Topics—by Jeanie June 1 75
The Jobsiad; life, opinions, actions and fate of Hieronimus Jobs, the Candidate 1 25
DAVI

[Salt Lake Letter in the Missouri Republican.]

The Great Mormon Temple.

The work commenced many years ago, but was arrested in the year 1857, at the time when the Mormons exhibited a spirit of insubordination toward the officers of the general Government and General Johnston was sent with a sufficient military force to compel due respect to the authorities of the United States. All work was then suspended on the temple, and preparations were made by the Mormons to burn their town and migrate to some yet more remote place of settlement.

These troubles, however, were pacificated and matters resumed their wonted aspect. But the architect of the temple, for some reason, was dissatisfied with the work done, and the entire massive foundations were taken up and the stones relaid. I am not sufficiently familiar with the technicalities of architecture to describe in professional terms the work done and the changes, every observer is the very remarkable solidity of the stone work. It appears to be the intention there to remain a thousand years, for I laid there to remain a thousand years, for I laid there to remain a thousand years, for I laid

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. IBBYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 18, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101¼	102
U. S. 5-20s	102	102
U. S. 10-40s	98	98
Gold	211	.....
Pittsburgh 5s	.....	77
Steubenville Scrip	.....	61
Pittsburgh Gas	.....	85
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Allegheny Insurance	25	27
Monongahela Navigation Co	.....	97
Cleveland	108	.....
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59¾	61
Third National	108	.....
Manchester Savings	.....	52
Allegheny Bank	.....	68
Lucesco	23	24
Dalzell Oil	9¾	10
Acme	.....	27
Columbia	70	80
Federal	1¼	1.40
Fayette	.....	8
Fleming & Blood	.....	4¾
Eldorado	.....	2¾
Oil Basin	.....	1¼
Cherry Run Central	.....	1¼
Linden Mining	.....	6
Mt. Morris Pug	.....	3¾
Butler County Bonds	.....	80

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s at 1¼
U. S. 10-40s 98
Eldorado 2¾

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. IBYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

BANKS.

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 Second National	.....	
100 Third National	108	
100 Fourth National	.....	

INSURANCE.

50	Citizens	61	
50	Pittsburgh	60	
50	Allegheny	37½	
50	Mechanic	68	
25	Iron City	58	
50	Manufacturers'	51	
100	First National	.....	$8.75
100	First National, Ally	110	$5.00
50	Manufacturers' Bank	59¾	61 ct.

RAILROAD.

25	Monongahela	38½	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	44¾	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street	51¾	Div. July 5 ₱ ct.
50	Manchester street	.....	
25	Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50

RAILROAD

50	Allegheny Valley	.....	No Div.
50	Pennsa. Central	68	Div. May 4 ₱ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	102	Div. May 2½ ₱ ct.
100	Cleveland	108	Div. April 2½ ct.
50	Connellsville	11½	No Div.
	do (Interest)	10	
50	Steubenville	10½	
50	Charters	5	
50	Hempfield	.....	
50	Alley's Manch'ter	63	
50	Birmingham	41¾	
50	Citizens	95	

GAS

50	Pittsburgh	53½	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny	.....	" May $1 00
25	Birmingham	51¾	" June 3 ₱ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

25	Lucesco	.....	Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
10	North American	7¾	
50	Allegheny	2¾	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	10½	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia	70	Div. Oct. 3 ₱ ct.
5	Iron City	.....	
5	Horse Nock	1	
5	Stella	3¾	
5	Federal	1¼	
20	Acme	27	
5	White Creek Comb	1¾	
5	Fayette	⅜	
5	Honey	⅛	
5	Fleming & Blood Farm	4¾	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ ct.
10	Olmstead	.....	
10	Rynd Farm	.....	
10	Phenix	.....	
5	Phillips	7	Div. Oct. 2 ₱ c.
5	Oliver Valley	1¾	
5	El Dorado	2¾	
	Cherry Run Central	1¼	
10	Densmore	9¾	
10	Noble & Delmatic	12¾	
5	Linden Oil Co	6¾	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
	Ross Oil Co	1.10	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.

MISCELLANEOUS

10	Pitts. & Greenv. Ry	13½	
50	Monongahela Navigat'n	47	Div. July ₱ 2 50

BONDS.

Allegheny County 5's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 5's	79	do do do
do 6's	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
do 5's	70	do do do
Alley'y V. R. 7's	103	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 7's	85½	do Fe'y and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	75	
Alt. Co. Bounty 6's	98¼	
Pitt'gh Bounty 6's	96	

TUESDAY, October 19—P. M.

The disposition to invest in the low priced Oils at present quotations is still evident, and the market will soon be bare of the more desirable at low prices. Federal, Cherry Run, Central, Eldorado, and one or two others are, we learn, the most in demand. Stella, Iron City, Horse Neck, Whitely Creek and Fayette are so far neglected, but their turn may soon come, as the quotations are very low and will attract speculators.

Phillips announces its first dividend, the books closed to-day for that purpose. None of the stock appears to have been offered to-day at the Board. It is probably held higher in consequence of the dividend.

Dalzell was offered at 10—9¾ bid. The dividend on this stock is nearly due, and some anxiety is expressed to know the amount of it. The feeling appears to be that it will increase over its customary one per cent, in consequence of the better prospects since the *alleged* compromise with the Columbia.

By the way, it would be appropriate to have some official affirmation or denial of the compromise said to have taken place between the two prominent Oil Companies.

The recent dividend of the Columbia is not calculated to impress the *outside* public very strongly in favor of a belief in the flattering accounts of the great results which were to flow to these companies from the compromise, and some of them are enquiring what are the terms and expected results.

The sales of stocks at M'Elwaine's last evening consisted of the following:

Pittsburgh Insurance Co	.....	$2 00
Fleming & Blood Oil Co	.....	4 00
Eldorado	.....	2 25
Cherry Run Central	"	1 87½
Pitts & Gr't West'n	"	2 00
Ross	"	1 95
McAboy Cherry Run Oil Company	"	1 10
Phillips	"	7 12½
Dalzell	"	9 62½
Linden	"	6 00
Stella	"	1 00
Ohio Valley	"	1 25
Federal	"	1 25
Horse Neck	"	1 10
Whitely Creek	"	1 12½

Quantity of Seeds Per Acre.

The following, though perhaps a little out of season, is valuable for reference. It was furnished an agricultural paper by an old and experienced farmer:

GRAIN—Wheat, 1½ to 2 bushels; rye, 1½ to 1½ bushels; oats, 2½ to 3 bushels; barley, 2½ to 3 bushels; barley and oats, 1 bushel oats to 2 of barley; peas, 2 to 3 bushels; buckwheat, ½ to ⅝ of a bushel; corn, in hills, 6 to 8 quarts; in drills, for fodder, 2 to 3 bushels; broadcast, for fodder, 3 to 4 bushels; broom corn, in drills, ½ to ⅝ of a bushel; beans, (white,) 1 to 1¼ bushels; sorghum, ½ to ⅝ of a bushel.

GRASSES—Timothy, 8 to 12 quarts; orchard grass, 1½ to 2 bu; red top, 12 to 16 quarts; Kentucky blue grass, 2 bu; white clover, 4 to 6 quarts; red clover, 6 to 8 quarts; millet, ½ to ⅝ bu; lucerne 8 to 10 lbs. For pasture, sow 2 to 3 bushels of a mixture of the different grasses and clovers. Hungarian grass, ½ to ⅝ bu.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER SEEDS.—Beets, 4 to 5 lbs; carrots, 2 lbs; ruta-bags, ¾ lb; tobacco, 2 oz; white mustard, 10 to 15 quarts; cotton, 2 to 4 bu; turnip, 1 to 2 lbs; parsnip, 1 to 2 lbs; potatoes, 1 to 15 bu; depending upon mode of cutting, or whether cut or not; flax, 1 to 2 bush; hemp, 1 to 1½ and sometimes 2 bush; onions, 3 to 4 lbs.

About Oil Wells.

Morrow & Co., on the Cochran Farm, two miles below Franklin, made a strike last week. The well flows 100 barrels per day. The company on the Mc Smith Farm, five miles below Franklin also made a good strike last week. A large show of oil was struck on Pit Hole Creek, by the Pit Hole Company on Friday. On Saturday the well was tubed. All the barrels to be obtained were filled and operations suspended. Our informant is Mr. Colwell. We have a report of a good show of oil being struck on the Van Buren Furnace property, on Two Mile Run, below Franklin.—*Oil City Monitor.*

Chicago Oil Market

Carbon Oil—the recent upward movement in prices at Cleveland and Pitsburg has given considerable firmness to the market. The demand is very active, and sales only effected at full prices. A large quantity of oil is still held at high rates. We notice a further advance on yesterday's quotations of 1c ₱ gal. We quote: White Oil, 110 to 127test, car load, 78c ₱ bbl @81c. Straw Oil, do do do 76c do @79c. Benzole, do do do 60@63c grav.—55c.

Chicago Wool Market.

October 17.

Shipped, 4338 lbs. In consequence of the advance in gold there has been a firmer feeling in the market, with a more active demand. Dealers are still holding stocks in anticipation of higher prices. We quote medium to choice Fleece Wool at 90@98c ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Auction Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Molasses—Sales 216 bbls N. O. molasses at 62½ @ 65c ₱ gallon, cash, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Wednesday, October 19, 1864.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday exhibited more activity as regards certain articles, and prices generally were unchanged. The weather is what may be termed delightful for the season. Our rivers are falling, with less than six feet water in the channel. Business on the landing was dull. Freights continue scarce, and boats have to wait some time before they can collect a trip. The receipts by the river have fallen off very materially, and if it were not for the large number of boats employed by the Government our boat owners would find some difficulty in making paying trips, as the tonnage on the western waters is very heavy at the present time. The departure on the Allegheny was the Petrolia. The Echo No. 3 was due last evening. The departures from the other wharf include the regular packets and the Spray for St. Louis, with a full cargo and a number of passengers. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a fair trip. The Leanora No. 2, left for Portsmouth, light. Her up trip consisted of pig iron. The New York is the regular Cincinnati packet for this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Kate B. Porter will follow after her for the same port. The Leni Leoti leaves to-day for Nashville. She is loaded principally with Government freight. The packet Roanoke is the St. Louis packet for this day. She has the best of accommodations. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

ASHES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and prices unchanged.

GRAIN.—The market for certain descriptions was dull, while such articles were in good request. The market may be said to have been divided. Oats was the leading article. We note a fair amount of transactions at a slight advance. The sales were over 2,000 bu, as follows: 1,000 bu at 85@88c, 1,000 do at depot, at 88c; 500 do at 86@87 per bu. Sales were made from store at the usual advance. Corn was not inquired for. Small lots were sold from first hands at $1 50 and from store at $1 55@1 60. Wheat was dull and prices unchanged. The same will apply to other articles.

POTATOES—Further sales of Jersey Sweet were made at $6 25@6 50 per bbl. The supply on hand is moderate.

FLOUR.—The market exhibited more firmness during the past two days. The sales, although not large, were numerous. The stock on hand at present is not large whilst the receipts have not been sufficient to keep pace with the transactions. The sales were: Extra Family—50 bbls $10 50; 50 do $10 25; 75 do $10 75; 150 do Star Mills, $10 75; 100 bbls $10 50; 100 do private brand $10 87; and 75 bbls $10 50@$10 75. Country flour or up river lots sold below these figures. Extra, in a small way, was disposed of at $9 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—The receipts yesterday amounted to 22 loads, all of which was disposed of at $35 00 @ 43 00.

SALT.—The market has been steady for some time past. Sales 1,000 barrels at $3 05 from store.

BACON—The market has been quiet for some days. The sales were in a small way to meet the wants of the city trade. The stock on hand is not large.

GROCERIES—Was more inquired for. Holders generally were asking an advance. Among the sales were: Coffee, 25 sacks Rio, 40@42c. Molasses was more fancied. Sales 30 barrels Orleans at $1 25. Sugars—Sales 6 hogsheads Porto Rico at 22c; Cuba, 12 do at 21@22c; Sugar-house, W B Sugar 10 barrels at 28c. Sales in barrels of B coffee at 23½c. Syrups—Sales 10 barrels Lovering $1 40.

MOLASSES was unchanged, with sales at $2 50 per bushel.

TURNIPS—We note small sales at $1 per bush

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅞ to 1 inch	9

HEAVY HAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ and 3-16 inch	8¾
¼ to 3¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2 to 6 inch	8¾
1¾ and 2	9¼
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¾
⅞ inch	11¾
¾ inch	12½
⅝ inch	13¾
½ inch	15

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	8¼
2⅞ to 3¾ inch	8¾
3 to 3¾ inch	9
3¾ to 4 inch	9¼
4 inch	9¾
4¼ to 4¾ inch	9¾

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9
⅞ and 1 inch	9¼

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
⅞ and 1 inch	9¼
1¼ and 1½ inch	9¾

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

Heads	10¼
Flow Sheet	10¼
" Wings	10¼

FLAT BARS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅝ to ⅞ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¼
1¼ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	9 12½	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7 in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	6d	11 63
8d	9 88	8d	11 13
10d	9 63	10d	10 88
12d	9 63	12d	10 38
16d	9 63	16d	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per Keg; 6c, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Toledo Market.

Oct. 15.

Our market has been very active, at advance of 4@5c on wheat, 5c on corn and 15c on oats. Flour market firm and probably 20@25c higher, but there were no sales reported on which to base quotations. The sales of wheat aggregate 36,000 bush; of corn 15,570 bush.

FLOUR—In our report yesterday the sale of "Leonard Mills" flour should have been stated at $9. There were no transactions in flour on 'Change to-day.

WHEAT—Sales 2,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 85; 2,000 do. at $1 85; 2,000 bush No. 2 Red at $1 80; 2,000 bush Amber Mich. at $1 90; 1,000 bush do. at $1 90; 350 bush No. 2 White at $1 90; 1,000 bush Amber Mich. at $1 90; 500 bush White Mich. at $2 05; 400 bush Amber Mich. at $1 90; 2,000 bush do. at same; 5,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 85; 950 bush Amber Mich. at $1 90; 1,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 85; 2,000 bush No. 2 Red at $1 80; 2,000 bush Amber Mich. at $1 90; 1,000 bush No. 2 Red at $1 80; 1,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 80, 20 days, seller's option; 5,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1 80, 25 days, seller's option; 1,000 bush. No. 2 Red at $1 80.

CORN—Sales 2,000 bush No. 1 marked at $1 20; 1,000 bush do at $1 30; 1,800 bush do at $1 30; 1,900 bush No. 1 at $1 28; 2,000 bush No. 4 at $1 29; 5,870 bush do at $1 30.

OATS—Sale 285 bush at 65c.

RYE—Last sales at $1 20.

BARLEY—Brewers are offering $1 50@1 60, according to quality.

Toledo Lumber Exports.

October 17.

The shipments of Black Walnut Lumber from this port since the opening of navigation have been:

To Buffalo	20,551,100 feet
To Ogdensburg	2,333,300 "
To Boston (direct)	230,000 "
To New York	2,000 "
To Kingston, C. W	17,000 "
Total	23,485,000 "

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 15.

The market was firmer to-day, and at two of the warehouses there was a full show of offerings. The sales amounted to 37 hhds, and the prices paid at the Ninth street were 3 hhds inferior at $8 30 @9 10, 10 hhds logs at $10@12 75, 1 hhd at $10 50, and 4 at $33. At the Boone warehouse, 5 hhds trash sold at $5@7 95, 6 hhds light lugs at $8@9 00, 2 hhds at $11 50, 4 hhds at $13@16 75, 1 hhd light leaf at $19 25, and 2 hhds leaf at $20@34 75.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 15.

Tobacco—Market active and advanced, prices: 50 hhds were sold as follows: 1 wet scraps at $1 25; 4 dry do at $2 90 to 4 90; 29 factory lugs at $9 10 to 10 75; 4 planters do at $11 to 11 50; 3 common shipping leaf at $15 50 to 20; 3 medium do at $18 25 to 23 50; 4 good do at $26 to 30 50; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $5 to 25 25 ₱ 100 lbs. 8 hds were also sold at $5 50 to 19 75. Bids on 7 hhds were rejected.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

October 17.

For Petroleum there is an active demand, but the high views of holders and the want of stock limit operations. Sales of crude are reported at 36@37c. and refined in bond at 62@64c, as to the date of the delivery.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

BUSINESS—So far as transactions are concerned, we have but few to notice. In the first place there was but a limited amount to operate with, and those who were fortunate enough to have a supply on hand were demanding an advance. Refiners were not anxious to invest at the present figures; they are well supplied—at least for the present. At all events, they have decided to wait and take the chances. The receipts yesterday were 162 bbls, which had been previously disposed of. This left the market nearly bare, but a number of lots are on the way, and may arrive at any hour. The market closed quiet. Our latest advices from Oil City represent a firm market, with plenty of buyers. The asking prices at the wells were $6 75@7, according to location; and at the mouth $7 75@8 ₱ bbl. The Echo No. 3 was due last evening. The Petrolia No. 1 was preparing to leave when we left the landing. Refined Oils have been inactive since the 14th. The sales since that time were scarcely worth noting. It looks as if the Eastern buyers had supplied themselves for some time to come. Refiners are not disposed to force sales. They have but a limited supply on hand. Many of them have sold for future delivery at remunerating prices. Of course, they are in a good humor. Yesterday's transactions may be easily summed up. Some 750 barrels of all descriptions changed hands—a report of which will be found below in the order in which they were made.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday presented but few changes. The offerings were light and so were the transactions. Sales 250 bbls at 27½c packages returned; sales 150 bbls, to arrive, at 28 cts.

TAR—The market has been quiet for some time past. We note a sale of 50 bbls at $6 25 ₱ barrel.

REFINED OIL—The market was neglected and the demand limited. Sales 50 bbls free at 76c. No heard of no transaction in bonded.

BENZOLE—The market has been quiet for some time. Prices have been irregular. A bonded lot of 250 bbls was sold to go out of the market at 59c, equal to 49c. for free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

O. C. Brown ..... 160 bbls.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros. & Co., 244 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Co., 55 bbls Tar, for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 101 bbls Benzine, for Baltimore.

S. McMahon & Co., 49 bbls. refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 280 bbls refined, for New York.

Lockhart & Frew, 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia,

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—J Fowler, 17 bush potatoes; W Dunn, 3 bbls apples; J Enis, 15 bush apples; W Blair 20 sks corn, 40 do potoes; Porter, 7 sks and 3 bskts potatoes; M Baxter, 6 bskts and 3 bgs; Mrs Sands, 11 do do; Wilson Waintz,, 10 bskts potatoes; R Stewart, 20 bush Potatoes; R A Stewart, 92 do do; Bingham & Co, 60 sks and 4 do flax seed; F Lynch 12 bush potatoes; J S Patterson, 20 do do; J Aber, 25 do do; J Stewart 30 do do and 30 do apples; G Ross, 7 bskts apples; McCrudy, 12 sks potatoes; J Herron, 24 bush do; J Rutier, 11 do apples; G Richey, 23 do do; R Jones, 50 bush apples; A Strain, 9 bskts; Hamilton, 11 bush apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Graff, Bennett & Co 2 cars metal, J Rhodes 1188 bags barley, Z Wainwright 502 do do, J Hall 10 plows, Steel & Co 1 car oats, Hartman & Bro 1 car corn, W B Sear 11 bundels pump rods, Hartman & Bro 657 rolls raping-paper, J Muilin & Co 100 barrels flour, United States Government 1,412 sacks oats.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hallman & Rahm, 1,279 blooms; Park & Bros, 562 do do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 320 do do; S B Floyd & Co, 1,200 bush oats.

Cincinnati Government Cotton Sales.

The following sales of government cotton were made by Mr. Mullen, United States Treasury Agent:

50 bales to W. S. Kennedy, at 83½c.
11 " Stix, Kraus & Co., 86c.
70 " Remis & Brown, at 86c.
46 " Robert Moore & Co., at 97½c.
46 " Gould, Pierce & Co., at $1 02.
50 " W. S. Kennedy, at $1 03.
22 " L. Katzenburg & Co., at $1.
19 " Isaac Leibenstein, at $1 03½.
150 " P. W. Pierce, at 97½c.
37 " H. Daniels, at $1 05½.
2 " J. H. Goodheart, at $1 08.
5 " January & Wood, at 41c.
12 " Robert Moore, at $1 01.

—*Commercial*

Milwaukie Market.

October 15.

FLOUR—A shade firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and 5@6c better; sales this morning 31,000 bush No. 1 in store at $1 86½; 2,000 bush at $1 60½; 92,000 bush at $1 70; 5,000 bush at $1 71; on Change 40,000 at $1 69@1 70@1 70 closing quiet at inside figures. Receipts of Wheat, 19,000 bush. Oats sold at 63c ₱ bush in store. Barley, $1 65 per bush. Rye $1 25 ₱ bush.

Louisville Oil Market.

October 15.

We quote Coal or burning oils at 85@95c ₱ gallon, as to quality. Lubricating oil 45@85, as to quality. Lard oil ranges from $1 75 to $1 80 for choice, and $1 60@1 70 ₱ gallon for No. 2, by the barrel. Linseed oil we quote at $1 50@1 60. Benzine 60@65c.

New York Auction Sales.

Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies had a sale of ribbons, silks, velvets, &c., a very good company being present. The bidding was lively, the velvet ribbons being very heavy, and silks bringing rather above the average prices. The other leading houses are quiet to day, but are preparing attractive sales for next week.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac
Gallatin	Clarke
James Reese	Irwin
Bayard	Peebles
Minerva	Gordon

Brownsville.
Brownsville.
Elizabeth.
Monon. City.
Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke
Franklin	Carmac
Jas. Reese	Irwin
Bayard	Peebles
Spray	Donaldson
Genevieve Graham	Stevens
Leonora No. 2	Taylor

Brownsville.
Brownsville.
Elizabeth.
Monon. City.
St. Louis.
Zanesville.
Portsmouth.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there was about five feet six inches water in the channel, and falling slowly. The weather was pleasant.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

"HO FOR NASHVILLE."—The first-class steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Shepherd, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville this day. This boat is a general favorite, and makes her trips with great regularity. Capt. Moore will do the honors in the office.

THE splendid passenger steamer New York, Capt. Lightner, is the first packet for Cincinnati. She will leave on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Capt. Lightner being a general favorite. Capt. Dales, who attends the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson understands his duty and will see that passengers have the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

THE passenger trade between this city and Cincinnati is decidedly increasing. Regular boats have left with all their state rooms filled, and in view of this fact Capt. Anderson, of the packet Glide No. 4 is putting a new texas and a full length cabin in this fine boat. We noticed a large force of workmen engaged yesterday in making the necessary improvements. She will be ready to load in turn, and when completed will be one of the best packets in the trade. The packet line between this city and Cincinnati is bound to be a success, and we note this with pleasure. The boats are all first class. They have experienced and attentive commanders.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

the river has receded 6 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 10 feet hence to Louisville, and 5 feet in the Canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 4 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is 3 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky River is falling, with 3 feet from Oregon to the mouth

While the workmen were engaged in elevating the starboard chimney on the new steamer Clara, yesterday morning, it fell, and was badly bent. No one was injured by the accident. A portion of the hurricane-roof of the new submarine, lying along side was broken.

Messrs. Means, Kyle & Co., of the Pine Grove Furnace, have presented a handsome stand of colors to Captain Lon. Bryson, for his new packet Pine Grove.

The following boats are receiving: William Butler and Pine Grove, for Pittsburgh; Cottage No. 2, for Marietta; Nashville and Phantom, for Nashville; James Reese, for Louis; Robert Burns and River Moon, for Memphis; Miss. Watson, for Vicksburg.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Willie Gamage, Deane No. 2, Jennie Hubbs, Nashville, Jewess, Miami, Pine Grove, Ida Rees, Swallow, Phantom, Olive, Wm. Butler, Allen Collier, Robert Burns, Silver Moon, Rebecca.

NASHVILLE.

The *Dispatch*, of Saturday, says:

The river has fallen steadily, with four feet on Harpeth Shoals.

Arrived—Navigator, from Johnsonville, Carlie, from Evansville, Highlander, from Louisville. Departed—Emma Floyd, for Cincinnati, Carrie, for Evansville, and J. B. Ford, under government orders.

The Bert Moore will positively start for Cincinnati this morning.

CAIRO.

October 16.

River fallen fifteen inches in the past forty-eight hours. First Indian Summer weather. Business good.

The Financier and Aurora were both light.

On account of the death of Capt. Patterson Marshal, of the Aurora, and twenty soldiers, killed at Eastport during the fight with Forrest, that steamer had her flag at half-mast.

Capt. Darling reports that the towboat J. C. Irwin exploded her boilees at Big Eddy townhead, ten miles above Eddyville, Cumberland river, early yesterday morning, killing Captain J. D. Smith, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, Mr. Green, mate, John Elliot Harrison, pilot, three deck hands, watchman, and four passengers, Mrs. Green, the mate's wife, is at Eddyville in a critical condition, from a severe wound in the head. Miss Ferguson, from near Fort Donelson, with leg broken. Her brother was lost. Two deck hands were buried on the island; one died on the steamer Lady Pike while being taken to Eddyville. Two deck hands and three firemen are at the same place badly scalded and wounded, four men having each broken legs. Both engineers, Wm. Harrison the pilot, Wiley the steward, the chambermaid and seven deck hands are all saved unhurt. The steamer had landed against the island to repair the doctor engine when the accident occurred. The wreck was fearful; her upper decks were blown over on the island and her hull sunk.

ST. LOUIS.

Monday's *Union* says:

The river was falling very slowly yesterday, with four and a half feet water at the shoalest point in the channel out to Cairo, which depth, though the river is falling all the way down, will be maintained by the channel cutting out.

The Upper Mississippi continues on the decline with 3½ feet below Keokuk.

Three and a half feet scant and falling is the latest report from the Missouri.

The Illinois river is receding, and if it gets much lower the boats will again discontinue running. There is barely twenty-four inches on Six Mile bar.

Freights to New Orleans were offering quite freely on Saturday, and business generally closed with good prospects. There are no changes in rates, which remain at $1 per hundred, and $1 50 per barrel for flour.

Light draught boats are still in demand to lighten the larger class out to Cairo, for which they are getting fifty cents per hundred, and $6 per head for stock.

The organization of the new line of steamers now forming at this port as the Mississippi and Atlantic Steamship Company, is progressing finely, and everything will soon be in order to commence operations. We understand that the Pauline Carroll, Henry Ames, and Captain Dan Able's fine steamers, Mollie Able, W. R. Arthur and Atlantic are to be included in the boats that will comprise the line.

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. NE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jm11

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

ARBHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my22m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best quality, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se22

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best quality, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se22

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe23ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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